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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/422,565	10/21/1999	MEGUMI YOSHIDA	35.G2473	5702

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EXAMINER	
TRAN, MYLINH T	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2174	14

DATE MAILED: 11/10/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/422,565	Applicant(s) MEGUMI YOSHIDA	
	Examiner Mylinh T Tran	Art Unit 2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *Amendment filed 08/21/03* .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-43* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-43* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's Amendment filed 08/21/03 has been entered and carefully considered. Claims 1, 20, 41 and 43. However, imitations of amended claims have not been found to be patentable over prior art of record and newly discovered prior art, therefore, claims 1-43 are rejected under the new ground of rejection as set below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 20, 21, 25, 28, 29, 41, 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Word 2000 in view of Tomoda et al. US. 6,377,243]

As to claim 1, 20, 41 and 43, Microsoft Word 2000 discloses displaying a list including a plurality of registered character strings on a display screen (figure 1, Auto Correct box). The difference between Microsoft Word 2000 and the claims are selecting, based on a user instruction, a character string from among the displayed list including the plurality of character strings; and causing the selected character string to be displayed on the display screen at a position pointed by a cursor. Tomoda et al. shows selecting, based on a user instruction,

a character string from among the displayed list including the plurality of character strings (column 1, line 60 through column 2, line 40); and causing the selected character string to be displayed on the display screen at a position pointed by a cursor (column 3, lines 38-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Microsoft Word 2000 and Tomoda et al. before them at the time the invention was made to modify the registered characters taught by Microsoft Word 2000 to include the step of selecting the characters among the displayed list of Tomoda et al., in order to enable the user to input a registered character string by a single touch on a virtual keyboard as taught by Tomoda et al.

As to claims 2 and 21, Tomoda et al. also discloses the selection of the character string is achieved *by* an instruction which designates a position in a region of the display screen in which the character string to be selected is displayed (column 1, line 60 through column 2, line 40).

As to claims 6 and 25 Microsoft Word also shows the plurality of character strings have been registered through an operation performed by the user (figure 1).

As to claims 9,10, 28 and 29, Tomoda et al. discloses the selected character string is input to a display screen which is displayed to enable entry of a character string designating a destination to which information is to be sent (column 2, lines 46-65 and column 6, lines 11-33).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3-5, 7, 8, 11-15, 22-24, 26, 30-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Word 2000 in view of Tomoda et al. [US. 6,377,243] and further in view of Salm [US. 5,991,396].

As to claims 3, 4, 22 and 23, the modified Microsoft Word 2000 does not teach soft keyboard. However, Salm et al. shows the limitation at column 5, lines 47-54. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Microsoft Word 2000, Tomoda et al. and Salm et al. before them at the time the invention was made to modify the display screen of modified Microsoft Word to include the soft keyboard as taught by Salm et al. in order to have a plurality of keyboards on a device because of re-programming of soft keyboard as taught by Salm et al.

As to claims 5 and 24, Salm et al. shows the list including the registered character strings is displayed in place of the soft keyboard display screen, in response to said instruction (column 5, lines 33 through column 6, lines 16).

As to claims 7 and 26, Salm et al. demonstrates the selected character string is input to a display screen which is displayed to enable entry of a character string

to be added to image information (column 7, lines 48 through column 8, lines 16).

As to claim 8, Salm et al. also demonstrates the list including the registered character strings is displayed on a display screen which is displayed to enable entry of a character string to be added to image information (column 8, lines 1-28).

As to claims 11 and 30, Salm et al. also discloses the at-a-glance display of the registered character strings is displayed on an operation panel of a copying machine (column 9, lines 18-39).

As to claims 12 and 31, Salm et al. teaches the selected character string is output by means of a printer (column 9, lines 61 through column 10, lines 12).

As to claims 13 and 32, Salm et al. also teaches instruction is given through a touch panel (column 5, lines 17-54).

As to claims 14 and 33, Salm et al. shows the instruction is given through a digitizer (column 8, lines 29-67).

As to claims 15 and 34, Salm et al. also shows the instruction is given through a coordinate input device (column 2, lines 65 through column 3, lines 19).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 16-19, 27, 35-40 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Word 2000 in view of Tomoda et al. and in view of Salm and further in view of Ohkado [US. 5,717,426].

As to claim 16, the claim is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 except for receiving an editorial instruction indicating an editing operation to be effected on the selected character string; effecting the editing operation on the selected character string in accordance with the editorial instruction on the selected character string; and updating the registered character strings in accordance with the result of the editing operation. Ohkado shows receiving an editorial instruction indicating an editorial work to be effected on the selected character string (see abstract), effecting the editorial work in accordance with the editorial instruction on the selected character string (column 4, lines 45 through column 5, lines 7) and updating the registered character strings in accordance with the result of the editorial work (column 5, lines 24-58). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Microsoft Word 2000, Tomoda et al., Salm et al. and Ohkado before them at the time the invention was made to modify the display and selected character string taught by Microsoft Word, Tomoda et al. and Salm et al. to include the position pointed by a cursor of Ohkado, in order to provide a cursor in a numeric entry field which includes the step of displaying a cursor for numeric string replacement at a predetermined cursor position in a numeric as taught by Ohkado.

As to claims 17,18, 36 and 37, Ohkado also shows the editorial instruction is to add or delete a character (column 9, lines 10-46).

As to claims 19 and 38, Salm et al. demonstrates the editorial instruction is input through a displayed soft keyboard (column 5, lines 42-53).

As to claim 27, Salm et al. also demonstrates the displaying means displays on a display screen to enable entry of a character string to be added to image information (column 7, lines 48 through column 8, lines 16).

As to claim 35, the claim is analyzed as previously discuss with respect to claims 1 and 16, except for inputting means for enabling input of an editorial instruction indicating an editorial work to be effected on the selected character string. Salm et al. shows the inputting means on column 5, lines 42-53.

As to claims 39 and 40, Ohkado discloses update performed by said updating means includes addition (and deletion) of a character string (column 9, lines 10-46).

As to claim 42, the claim is analyzed as previously discuss with respect to claim 1 and 16.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 20, 41 and 43 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground of rejection.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

Responses to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231. If applicant desires fax a response, (703) 746-7238, may be used for formal After Final communications, (703) 746-7239 for Official communications, or (703) 746-4395 for Non-Official or draft communications. NOTE, A Request for Continuation (Rule 60 or 62) cannot be faxed.

Please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT" for information facsimile communications. For after final responses, please label "AFTER FINAL" or "EXPEDITED PROCEDURE" on the document.

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Fourth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mylinh Tran whose telephone number is (703) 308-1304. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8.00AM to 6.30PM

If attempt to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner 's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid, can be reached on (703) 308-0640,

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800.

Mylinh Tran

Art Unit 2174

Kristine Kincaid

KRISTINE KINCAID
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